# YEARLY WOE OF WOMAN.

POURIE INVOLVED IN THE TASK OF GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

ulties of Packing Trunks for the Summer Vacation-Extra Labor Caused by Taking Along Unnecessary Things--Hints for Mak-

ing the Proparations Easter. "The task of getting out of town is such bother that I think a woman never does alf her packing without feeling sorry that she ever began it," said the little matron with a wrinkle in her forehead. "Here at The last moment the hammock went go into the trunk on account of these cross bars. I Bought it yesterday and had it sent home in a special hurry and now it looks as though

have to get another trunk to accommo-

"How very thoughtless of you," said the pack. "You should have had it sent right from the shop to your place at the beach. You know they deliver goods down there."

That's a fact. I never thought of it," aid the little matron. "Now, why don't Barry tell me that I wonder! Men are abcolutely of no use when it comes to getting out of town. They don't understand it. They just throw a few things into a trunk sand they are all ready. Harry never has to

bother about anything."

"Except paying the bills," said the superior "You women with husbands never realize the sublime reverence we women who work have for the idea of a man who

"You business girls never realize the glory of your independence," said the little matron. A husband is lovely of course, but he's a responsibility in his way. One has to live up to him. Husbands don't understand how much we women have to bother about things. They have no sympathy with the fluss of getting away. They positively hate

to hear about it."
"Next spring," said the superior person. "I am going to advertise that I am prepared to get people out of town in good shape. I will select a hotel, look it up and engage nice Grooms at the lowest terms. Then I'll talk over ways and means and attend to shopping and packing and expressing trunks More than that, I will travel on to the new destination to see that my clients are safely (landed without any trouble. Don't you think

It would be a paying idea?"

"It would be splendid." said the lady with the wrinkle "but why didn't you start it this year! It would have saved me all this con-

Tuffon and worry.
"The trouble about us women," said the superior person, "is that we plunge into everything too suddenly. From matrimony to cooking we dash in in an unprepared fashion and then we bewail the way things go. We should think matters out more logically and then not swerve from the ground we take."

"You can't plan ahead for getting out of town," said the little matren, "because every thing happens just as it ought not to. There's some fate about it. I never knew a woman to get away quietly and calmly, and above happily; did you? There's always a lot of fuss and it is always so hot. Then there is a lot of shopping to do at the last minute."

But why should there ber" asked the euperior person. "It can all be planned ahead. First of all we don't begin to think of gotting away until warm weather. Then, as to this shopping question, why not make a list of everything one wants and then attend to the matter in one day and get it done." But one doesn't always know just what is needed."

Then a good way is to select some one department store and explain to them that you wish to purchase a bill of things, but you want to select them say a week before delivery. Then have them delivered at the new home out of town. You don't have to crowd the trunks and you don't have the bother of paying for them one at a time. Have them all on one bill."

"But shops wont do that. They are afraid "But shops wont do that. They are arraid hold things for fear the people will refuse take them when they are delivered."
"You never can tell what shops will do til you try them. If you are a lairly good stomer and known in, an establishment

retreat and end up by saying that after all there's no place like home and New York in summer time. That's why so many foxy people go abroad. When you are on a steamer you can't get out and come home.

"I suppose in a good many ways it is a wise plan to do as the Gadleighs do. They go away sach Friday night and come back to town on Monday."

"That's not a bad plan, but it costs too much. It is the most expensive way of summering that one can settle on. I started that way one year and after one trip I had no more money left to take any others."

"Vacations are silly sorts of things; but we must have them.

"No, they are sensible things, for they stir us up and give us a new view of life and make us fonder of home when we get back to it. One longs for the mountains and the sea in summer and it is best to rest our eyes from brick wails and our ears from the car beils and our lungs from city microbes. But we should make our plans sensibly and count our money seriously and not get carried away by the summer madness that is responsible for all the odd things that happen from the first of June until September.

"There, I knew I had forgotten something. It was on my mind"

"Something unnecessary you may be sure."

"Not at all. It's the bottle of cure for ity poisoning Aunt Philomene sent it to me."

"Who has been ivy poisoned?"

"Nobody, but Just in case, don't you see? To have it handy"

"That's the worst mistake of all, Some poople go away stocked with cures for sunburn and cures for everyfhing under the sun I think they'd be deeply disappointed if something didn't occur during the summer to prove their forethought in bringing away a miniature drug store."

"Well, I have all those things, mustard plasters by the yard, oil, salve; it's best to be

to prove their forethought in bringing away a ministure drug store."

"Well, I have all those things, mustard plasters by the yard, oil, salve; it's best to be provided in case of iliness."

"What is that toy washboard for that I see protruding from your trunk?"

"That isn't a toy It is a washboard that one can use in one's room to wash out handkerchiefs or lace or things. You know how wretched the laundries are in the country."

handkerchiefs or lace or things You know how wretched the laundries are in the country."

"Have you got a bedroom pulley line?

"Why, no. I hadn't heard of it. I dry my handkerchiefs by pasting them up on the mirror."

"You should have a bedroom pulley line. You fasten it to one door and then across the room to the window. I have known girls to get quite enthusiastic when they had one of these lines up in a summer hotel room. They got enlarging the weekly wash in order to save laundry bills until the proprietor complained. Then it makes it so pleasant to know you are taking the bread out of some hard-working. Chinaman's mouth. And it only takes up room in one's trunk. I think some people devote the winter to inventing new things that people can take away.

"And then we women spend the whole summer collecting all sorts of foolish things to take home, Isn't it funny? I wonder why we do it. Men don't."

"Yes, but who'd be a man?"

"Not I I think it is much better to marry one of them. They're nice to have around, sometimes."

"When the bills come in for instance? That's

"When the bills come in for instance? That's what I said in the beginning. They are the only indispensible possession that it is unsafe to leave at home in the summer time."

### BADLY MUTILATED MONEY. Talk With the Treasury Expert Who Handles the Worst of It.

From the Washington Times. In one corner of the room in the Redemption Division of the Treasury building sits Mrs. A. E. Brown, the expert whose task it is to pick out from the money fragments turned over to her the marks of identification. Scattered about the desk are fragments of paper money placed on slips of brown paper in shape and contour like an ordinary envelope. These are all labelled so that each can be credited to the owner of the fragments. "The mutilated money comes from no

one particular source," said Mrs. Brown, "except, perhaps, from the banks, where it has been taken by the individual owner as the first step toward getting it to the United States Treasury, which will redeem all notes as identified as to their face value and number. as The banks do not, of course, redeem these fragments and then look to us to reimburse them. It is only an act of accommodation which the banks extend to individuals. The rules of the Treasury require that threefifths of the bills be sent for identification; less than that amount will either shut off re-

less than that amount will either shut off redemption altogether or at least prevent the
full amount being given back to the owner
of the fragments.

"For example, supposing one-half of a fivedollar bill is sent in for redemption, and supposing it is in such a good state of preservation that its identification as a five-dollar bill,
issued by the Government of the United States,
can be told at a glance, the owner of that
fragment will receive from the Treasury

But shops wont do that. They are afrained hold thinsy for fear into people will.

You never oun tell what shops will do until you try them. If you are a larily according to the work of t

ing, and my health was beginning to show the strain. I looked around for something that would pay me as well, give me a chance for steady development and be less confining than the work I had been doing.

That was before the insurance companies were taking kindly to women as risks or employing many women as risks or employing many women as risks or employing many women as rest, but I was convinced that the field would open up. The position women were taking in the business world made the thing, to my mind, a certainty. I chose the insurance business, giving up a sure and profitable thing to take the chances. Events have proved that I guessed right.

"Only a short time after I went into the business, the big companies took off the extra rate on women and accepted them as good risks. Then I was made a general agent and manager. It was the first time as woman had filed such a place and, even now, there is only one other woman general agent though scores of women are more or less successfully writing insurance.

"It is a wonder to me that when women are longing for good business opportunities more of them don't go into insurance. There is plenty of room and a splendid opportunity for success, yet I have great difficulty getting competent sub-agents and the insurance companies find it impossible to secure women who can fill responsible positions, If anything should make me decide to leave here—which Heaven forbid—I could walk into any one of a number of good positions the same day. I don't say that egotistically, but merely to show what an opening there is for capable women in this business, "There are pienty of women women women women women women for the reare prenty of women women women women for the reare prenty of women are wining there is for capable women in this business, "There are prenty of women wome to try it, but they aren't the right class. To be a successful insurance agent a woman must have a head for figures and business problems: but that isn't enough. She must have indomitable energy and perseverance; but that isn't enough. It is absolutely es-sential that she should be well bred, should have had good family and social training. Only that will give the manner and tact that will win success for a woman in this pro-fession.

"She must know intuitively when and how an interview can be given. She must understand exactly how far to go and must never overcrowd or outstay her welcome. The loud, awaggering, aggressive woman, the good fellow, type, isn't the one who writes the policles. Many women who have good business heads and might make a brilliant success in other lines of business fail flatly in this, from lack of good breeding. The most successful insurance women in this city are women connected with the oldest and best families of New York, women who want to make money and are open-minded. and best families of New York, women who want to make money and are open-minded and progressive, but have generations of social tradition and training back of them. I wish we could get more of them. "There used to be an idea that women were bad risks, that they abused their health and didn't have much of lines."

See the first and we can display the property of the control of th

field evidently does not expect it to have any duced it in London, and, as the slang of the profession has it, "got about half a hundred performances out of it." It was mounted

there with great splendor.

The story has served many dramatists before Phillips and at one time inspired half a dozen almost simultaneously. No fewer than seven dramas founded on the subject preceded Mr.!Phillips's play in the English language, and most of them were written in

the seventeenth century.

Always the plot deals with Herod, the powerful King of the Jews who married Mariamne after he had killed in battle her grandfather, father, brother and uncle. Whenever he went into battle, so jealous was he of her, that he ordered her to be killed if he should fall. She did not love him and he returned from battle once to find that she



some too, if you please. By this time the dealers here in New York struck attitudes and exclaimed:
The world is ours! On to Moscow or any and exclaimed:

"One woman whose policy I wrote pays in \$2,500 a year on money invested with us. She says if George Vanderbilt will invest money if insurance and pay \$75,000 premium at one time, insurance is a good enough investment for her money."

"DRAMAS ABOUT HEROD.

Plays on the Subject Written Before Stephen Phillips's Work.

Stephen Phillips's "Herbd," which is to be acted here next season by Richard Mansfield, will be the first play by this dramatist to be seen in this country and as it is not to be made the principal offering of his season, Mr. Mansfield evidently does not expect it to have any field evidently does not expect it to have any field evidently does not expect it to have any field evidently does not expect it to have any field evidently does not expect it to have any field evidently does not expect it to have any field evidently does not expect it to have any field evidently does not expect it to have any field evidently does not expect it to have any field evidently does not expect it to have any field evidently does not expect it to have any field evidently does not expect it to have any field evidently does not expect it to have any field evidently does not expect it to have any field evidently does not expect it to have any field evidently does not expect the first play by this dramatist to be had a council of war. Evidently Europe was simply waiting to be picked. They does not expect the world is ours! On to Moscow or any "The world is ours! On to Moscow or any place on the map!"

Somebody found Cologne on the map!"

Somebody found Cologne. Lureal They some samples to Cologne. Lureal Th hats are supped in the same of the same of

For the winter season the European For the winter season the Europeans are to be tempted with felt walking hats. To people who have been brought up to believe that a French felt hat is the noblest work of the manufacturer it may seem queer that American felt hats should go to France.

The dealers say that the finest felts in the world are made by one Vienna man and one American. The fur of which felt is made must be allowed to age like wine to be at its best. These two manufacturers are able to keep a million dollars' worth of this fur in their respective cellars and so can wait for it to ripen to its best condition.

Leaving these two manufacturers out of the question, it is said that the American felts can compare with any made. These exported felt hats are in typical American shapes. They were originated on this side of the water and will be noveltles abroad.

The Commercial Builetin reprints from the The Commercial Builetia reprints from the expanser Tagsblatt one of those grewsome alls with which all Europe seems to be

MYSTIC INDIAN BASKETS.

Marvels of Workmanship That Are Surround by Curious Superstitions.

The \$23 native Indian baskets, coraprising the famous Hudson collection in the Na-tional Museum at Washington, afford some interesting glimpses into the superstitions and aspirations of the primitive Americans. They show, too, the very highest development of the art of basket making, to-day, as well as in the past. The collection is scientifically valuable from the fact that it represents the Pomo Indians before their deteriorating influence of the white man had made itself felt while the art was yet at the zenith of its development.

While the collection embraces examples

of every form in domestic work of gathering and storing, grinding and cooking the acorn, which is the staff of life of these Indians, it is particularly rich in sacramental or sacrificial baskets, extremely rare because of their sacred character. These sacred baskets of the Indian women and children, and the wonderfully beautiful baskets of the "Sun" ceremonials are almost beyond description, so difficult is it to present 'any adequate idea of the combined color effect of the rich sheen of the humming bird feathers, the tufts of scarlet from the top-knot of the woodpecker, the dainty plumes of the quail, the sober wampum, the fridescent mother of pearl or haliotes, the shining black stems of the maiden hair fern, and in the later baskets the bright beads, all of which coupled with the exquisite refinement of the workmanship, the artistic combination of color and the marvellous fineness of the weave render the collection notable and incomparable from every point of view. To the average observer these are only interesting as objects of beauty and utility. a collection of Indian baskets, nothing more but to the trained eye and latelligence of the ethnologist they represent a very large part of the Indian history and philosophy. They

are not only rarely beautiful in form, color and workmanship, thus appealing to the collector, the artist and craftsman, but are valuable by reason of the fact that interwoven with the fibre of reed and willow, grass and fern, bead and feather are the aspiration and superstition and all the complicated, highly emotional, religious life of these primitive peoples. They are clothed about with a symbolism rich and complex beyond the comprehension of civilized man.

The history of the "Sun" basket is not known t present, as these Indians are unstudied and unwritten, except as Dr. Hudson has observed during his years of contact with them; but the history of the women's and children's baskets, whose function is sacra-

mental or sacrificial, has been worked out. When a child, male or female, is born into the tribe the mother after a few months, or when the little life seems assured, makes for him a tiny basket, his birthright, as it were, which shall stand for him as a prayer incarnate, as a bond between him and the mysteries. With loving, anxious devotion, the mother weaves the tiny basket of the finest, most perfect grasses, tracing upon it some delicate symbolical design, dainty feathers or bands interwoven with a patience that passes understanding in a mesh, so fine and close as to be almost invisible to the naked eye, for this basket is ashis life, and an untoward cfreumstance affecting its weaving is believed to affect the life of the child. So with prayers, incantations and sacrifices the basket is made and is laid away carefully rolled in a piece of bark or skin, a sacred, and to be used only on ceremonial occasions, for even the

deep pool-sacrificed. The new basket then takes its place and remains sacred to the child until the age of puberty. The boy child has but the first two baskets-the descent

of the tribe being by the female line. When the sacrament and feast of puberty takes place another basket is made which serves until the time when the girl as a mother f a family becomes the actual or prospective head of a clan of the tribe, or when she has attained a certain standing: then she makes for herself a basket that shall be tangible and expressive of her devotional spirit, and shall be the medium through which the spirits, good and bad, act upon her and her clan. This basket is also her seal and sign of standing in the clan and will be burned on

her grave. Reward and punishment are both sup-

## DOES INTERVENTION PAY?

RAPID GROWTH OF OUR TRADE WITH CUBA SINCE THE WAR.

Walter J. Ballard Cites Statistics to Prove the Financial Benefits of Our Action in 1898 -Ills Statements Supported by Official

Figures-The Outlook Promising. Walter J. Ballard writes to THE SUN from Schenectady asking the question, Does in-tervention pay? And he answers it for himself in the affirmative, supporting his position with statistics. His object is to show the beneficial effects of the action of the United States when in 1898 this Government determined to intervene in the affairs of Cuba He seeks to silence those who have declared that in a financial way there could be no commensurate returns for that intervention

by demonstrating their error.
"During the Spanish-American War and at the signing of the Treaty of Paris, and frequently since then," he says, "we have heard it said by newspapers and people not in sympathy with the present Republican Administration that it would be impossible to make Cuba pay her way, or benefit us: that her trade with the United States, as buyer would not be of sufficient volume to justify our efforts and expense. But what are the

"We have held Cuba as trustees for twenty. seven months, and during that period she has imported \$162,000,000 worth of goods, of which \$75,000,000 were bought in the United States, Great Britain and Spain coming next with \$23,000,000 each. "Her exports during the same period have

been \$116,000,000, of which we purchased in the ten months ending April, 1901, the large

the ten months ending April, 1901, the large proportion of \$31,000,000.

"In these calculations we must not lose sight of the fact that for the first year of American occupation Cuba was still suffering serious trade disturbance and partial paralysis, as a natural consequence of the Spanish American war of Cuban freedom and the prior years of insurrection against Spanish oppression."

sis, as a natural consequence of the Spanish American war of Cuban freedom and the prior years of insurrection against Spanish oppression."

Mr. Ballard seems to be not only right but in some instances moderate in his statements. The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury Department gives the amount of exports from Cuba to this country for the ten months ending April, 1901, as \$31,524,585, or above half a million more than the sum quoted by the correspondent. Where he obtained his figures of \$55,000,000 as representing the sum of Cuba's purchases in the United States for the twenty-seven months ending last April he does not say, but the Treasury figures support him substantially, as they show exports from this country to Cuba in that pariod of \$66,681,411.

The last sum is but a fraction of what the export trade is likely to amount to, as may be seen from a glance at the figures of the growth of that trade for the last three years. In 1898, theyear of the war, the exports from this country to Cuba footed up \$9,561,656. In the next year the sum had almost doubled, being for 1899, \$18,561,377. In 1900 it had risen to \$26,513,400, and for the ten months ending last April to was \$21,551,634.

"We must bear in mind," says Mr. Bullard, "that while for the years 1899 and 1900 the world's balance of trade was against Cuba to the extent of \$42,000,000, yet for the first quarter of 1901 it was in her favor to the extent of \$3,721,000."

The correspondent evidently means that the aggregate balance against Cuba for the two years 1899 and 1900 was \$20,000,000 for the Treasury figures gives the balance against the for the calendar year 1890 as \$20,402,288, and for the year ending June, 1900—it will be seen that this period represents an overlapping on the last-mentianed calendar year—as \$27,388,261. The great gain shown in the favorable balance of \$3,721,000 for the first quarter of this year indicates the rapidity with which the Island will pick up when her handicaps are removed entirely and the effects of her p

only on ceremonial occasions, for even the child end take part in certain of the dances and ceremonies.

Should the child die the basket is burned upon its grave, that its shade may accompany him in the next world. Should the child live to reach the age of 7 or 8 years a new and larger basket is made with equal care and ceremony.

The first basket, representing as it does the life and relationship of the child to the unseen powers all about him, may not be burned, as that would cause the death of the child, nor stolen nor injured nor treated in any way that would affect the welfare of the child or offend the spirits. So, with appropriate ceremony, it is taken to the river and the filled with stones and sunk in some and to \$43.880,710 of exports. Cuba sent us \$52.871,250 worth of goods in 1805 (in 1803 she sent us \$78,706,500), and in 1809 only \$25,408,828. She bought of us in 1808 \$24,157,-608. in 1805 \$12,807,601, in 1806 \$7,530,880, in 1807 \$5,259,776, in 1808 \$9,561,656, in 1809 \$18,616,-377 and in 1900, \$26,513,400.

### THIS DOG FINDS LOST GOLF BALLS. And He's a Very Paying Investment for His

Master, the Greenskeeper. BINGHAMTON, June 23 .- Dogs of the Scotch collie variety are mighty useful on a farm. but it is doubtful if a collie or any other kind of a dog was ever before in this country put to the use that Greenskeeper Ronk, of the Broome County Country Club puts his big collie Jack every night. Jack served his apprenticeship on a farm near here, and was regarded as one of the best sheep and cow dogs in the county. When Ronk took charge of the golf links at the Country Club he made tknown in the district round about that he wanted a dog that was capable of learning some new tricks. It wasn't very long before the fame of Jack reached the Country Club, the Inme of Jack reached the Country Club, and after a little negotiation the coilie became the property of the greenskeeper. Members of the club wondered what Ronk wanted of such a fine animal, but to all their queries on the subject Ronk was silent.

In addition to taking care of the grounds Ronk does a little business on the side, with club members, in golf clubs and balls. Golf balls are expensive. A good one costs.

on the subject Honk was silent.

In addition to taking care of the grounds poor shade, indeed, who entered the other world empty handed.

TROUBLES OF THE CONTRACTOR.

He Has to Keep Mighty Wide Awake to Hold His End Up With His Brethren.

"There's money in the contracting business," said a contractor, "but I tell you it's a cutthroat business in which you have to keep your wits about you and look mighty sharp too, or you'll lose more than you make. It's playing your hand alone with every other man's against you, from your paid workers to the capitalist whose work you are doing and the other contractors who have other parts of the same job to do.

"I am moved to these remarks by an experience I've just had with a contract out in Jersey. It was a matter of erecting a big factory and I had the job of providing and putting up the Iron work and machinery. Now it happened that the factory was in a swamp. The land on which it was built was good enough, but there was only one little bit of a road leading to it through the swamp. Outside of this narrow made track you couldn't put a pail of water down without seeing it alike out of sight in the mud.

"The first thing I discovered after I had got the contract and went to work was that the fellow who 'had the contract for many and who had secured that a few days shelfor I had mine, had leased this road for a year for about \$220 a month, and he demanded an exporlithant price for the privilege of letting me use it. The other contractors were in the same boot.

"We appealed to the company for which we were putting up the plant, but that did we were putting up the plant, but that did we were putting up the plant, but that did we were putting up the plant, but that did we were putting up the plant, but that did we were putting up the plant, but that did we were putting up the plant, but that did were putting up the plant, but that did we were putting up the plant, but that did we were putting up the plant, but that did

From the Kansas City World. Miss Jessie Allen of Omaha went to a dancing party with R. H. Lester. During the evening she was introduced to Mr. Van Cleve and danced with him several times. While the two young people were in a cosey corner to Cleve carelessly marked his name on the

The next week all of the girl's has oame oaca marked van cleve. See phoned to the laundryman and urged to change the mark back to the "d. A. that had always identified her clothes the handryman forgot the order, and a ond installment of collars and cuffs the name of the rival. It would have all right if Jessie Allen hadn't gene to all the party with her sweetheart. Letter